his to perform duty in the army in the way of work on fer tifications, government works, and hospitals, and receive cretary of War is anthorized to employ twenty thousand slaves, it necessary, and to fornish them rations and clothpay the loss of the slaves while so employed, and may imimpressments not more than one of every five male slaves between eighteen and forty-five to be taken from any one owner. The free negroes are first to be conscripted, then

CONFIDERATE CONGRESS.

Гіснмоко, Feb. 2d, 1864. tion transacted in open session in the Senate.

FROM CHARLESTON-RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. CHARLESTON, reb. 2d, 1864.

shots have been fired at the City since last report up to 5 and another and another, till all the "important ques of plants. Skinning the surface an inch deep soon af-

Tah, in attempting to run in about 2 o'clock this morning will be caught in any such trap. What necessity is and other atmospheric fertilizers, so exhibitanting to the got ashere off Sullivan's Island, and remained immovable. there now for consultation for the common good more growing crop. Most of the cargo, which was on Government account, has | than there was a month or three months, or six months | Profoundly impressed with the importance of prowan saved in good condition. The enemy opened a heavy | ago ? The Legislature has adjourned within a month; visions crops the coming year, in the present condition he steamer at day-light, and continued it all day. wast grievances are there now to redress that did not of our country, I have been induced to submit the re-It is believed that the vessel will be a total wree't. FRUM TENNESSEE.

27th was not as great as at first reported, being only one | ed to hide

FROM MORRISTOWS. Moratatown, Tenm, Feb. 2d, 1864.

There is a dearth of news here. The situation is un-

the State of North Carolina out of the Confederacy,

and it is very much to be feared that the meeting on Sa-

turday is called to further that design. Sorry am I

that Guilford soil is selected for the furtherance of any

such design. North Carolina, by a solemn act of the

Convention of her people, has for wealfor for wee cust

in her lot with the people of the Southern Confederacy,

and has solemnly pledged her faith to "live or die, sink

"Wide over her fields a waste of ruins laid."

sence to put a blot on her unternished fame.

charged.

DALTON, GA., Feb. 2d, 1864. thingal referentian was received here to day that six or swim, survive or perish " with them, and she can thousand of Sherman's curps, chiefly infantry, with some take no steps backward without bringing shame upon calry and actillery, crossed the Tennessee river January her children and disgrace upon her name. Her escutchoth and 30th, at hark n's Landing, midway Letwoen Gran. | con has always been bright, and her name unsuilled up tersyille and Billefont. Their presumed object is to establigh a depot of supplies for further operations.

Mosine, Feb. 2d, 1864. A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register. dated Camo, Miss., Feb. 1st says that Col. James McQairk, of third Minerschipfl cavalry, entered Lagrange yesterday and what then? Recall our troops, I suppose would be the or cupies it new. No l'ederais neater than Germantown.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

CMO, Miss., Feb. 2d, 1804.

Howell Cobb on the Habest Corpus Courts.

speech delivered at Atlanta Georgia, Jan. 28th, makes | condition, ruin and waste and desolation, and pause be- | whole assets equal to our whole liabilities ? the following aliusion to those who enter into ligigation fore you take the first step toward inflicting a similar with their country and invoke the great writ of free- ruin upon your beloved State and happy homes. But dom to save them from defending their own liberties.

wanted for the defence of the country, General Cobe it to your doors and your hearth-stones. Does any

I have told you who cannot answer this question .-There is one other class, high, honorable, worthy of your respect and confidence equally unable to answer They are men avno are called upon to sit in Habeas Corpus Courss. The man whose patriotism has suck so low as to want a Habeas Corpus Court to our perfidy. sleede whether he is to go into the army or not, does But why talk about neutrality and its consequences? not deserve the liberty which is won by the strong arm | Nonsense. The object is to carry the State back into My friends, do you remember about two the old Union from which we seceded in 1861. What and a hall years ago, when the summons came pealing | will be the consequences of that move, if it could sucin your ears that your country was invaded, and calling | cool? War to the knife, and the knile to the hilt when her s ag to go in her defence? What was the here among us! Father against son, brother against You saw, then, your noble brethren gather- brother, neight or against neighbor, burning houses, the flag of their country-brave and true violated women, robbery and plunder. A Confederate men-old and young-braidless boys and gray-headed stmy and a Federal army, both on our soil, both dethose days briefless lawyers sat quietly in vouring and destroying mutil they would not leave a their offices, and honest judges were never summoned to rail or a blade of grass in the land. Our people divi try cases before Hubeas Corpus Courts. There was ded, part on one side and part on the other, engaged in the hunting down judges of the Superior Courts to get the general business of cutting the throats of each oth them to decide whether brave men should go in delence er ! Be not deceived. I know you want peace, so do of their country, or let the infamous invader run wildly I, so does every body. But we must seek peace in a over it. Those brave boys were the first who left for constitutional and a legal way -- we have an organized the delence of their country; and where are they now? government, and we must speak for peace through the men, many of them sleep in their gaves; organ of the government. Some of the very men who many are in hospitals; many go about the country on are now heading this movement were secessionists and chulches, and many are gathered to night around the brought on the present bloody war. They told you secamplifies - all true, generous, noble soule, who have la- cession was a peaceful remedy. They told what was bated from that hour to the present, and are yet willing not true, and when they tell you, you can have peace to labor in driving back the invad r. Why are judges by calling a Convention, they tell you what is not true 2d, 1861 bearing this statement, "fundable in Confedcow holding their courts out of season? It is to try | again. the Unbers Corpus care of a man the liberty of whose If you were about to take a journey upon a railroad vents you from so funding it for me. That law was the chocks corpus the compassion of the compassi have seen disregarded; a hale, healthy, hearty of order-ser soft the axels wrenched, some of the thousands of patroitic hearts. From that moment our man, who is able to go to the field but wheels cracked—that the engineer was crazy and the credit deserved to tumble and began to tumble. It the Chambers to Lee him from the service if you go into the meeting on Saturday, be certain that ate the whole note, by modifying the phrase "siz months which he owes his country. I believe my brethren the train upon which you then embark is sound and in after the ratification of peace" into six months after If the bar have what they call a black letter book, and good condition and under the control of sober and com- the destruction of the world, &c. But, you say, it was I tell you all the authorities upon which they rely to re- petent officers, lest a collision or running off the track, ruinous to go on at that rate of interest! It was not ter authorities, and all the ac's of such das ards and limbs and loss of life to many who thought they were the portrait of an honest man, He inserts this lineament, cowards who keep out of the service, should be written only on a pleasure trip. in black letter books. The patriotism of such a man Be certain you do not "jump out of she frying pan passage of the act limiting the funding is what God must have such very low, when he desires to submit it into the fire." Lincoln says we have no Confederate calls "iniquity." Talleyrand would say "It is more to the crueible of a habeas corpus court to test the Government, no Nationality-but that we are a State. than a crime; it is a blunder." God is punishing us for value of its infinites mal atoms. When found it will be | Now by holding a Convention to treat with Lincoln as | it. discovered too small to fill the prescription of a Hom- a State do you not ignore the existence of our Con-

cepathic Practitioner. | Laughter and applause. federate Government and play directly into his hand I do not pretend to say but that there are men who and aid him in his great plan of our subjugation? bould remain at home, brave and true men, whose ser- A TRUE FRIEND OF NORTH CAROLINA. vices are more needed at home than in the field; but I to say that when your country demands your services and promoteces you the man who should go to the field, the Habens Corpus, court cannot relieve your consenses, though it may discharge your body. Ap-

The Agricultural Interior,

BUB-TITUTES, APPROVED JAN. 5, 1864. rne. 1. The Longress of the Confederate Flates of

America do enact, That the above recited Let shall not, plant to stand in a direct line both ways. As soon at apply to tarmers and planters engaged on the hin day of January, 1884, in the production of gentu and provisions by sweep, not less than twenty-two inches in .width, so their own manual labor, or in superintending the labor of others : Trovided, The exemption herein contemplated is granted salliest to the following conditions: be that the person availing himself thereof shall devote plow with the same instrument, and so on until the

himself and the inter of which he has control or supering crop has attained age and size sufficient to need no tendence, exclusively to the production of provisions and further attention. If That there shall be paid and contributed from the farm, or it more than one farm, from each of the farms

which the person thus exempted owns or superintends, in addition to the title required by any tax law, an addition- this plan as easily as twenty in the common way, sim | the base. al tenth of the perk or bacon preduced on said farm or larues, (beginning with the product of last year,) for the lil. That the person exempted, will, it so required, sell all his susp us provisions, now on hand, or heresiter raised, back upon the plants from a laceration of their roots. vidual bonds in my possession, and, for any reason, I

for the use of soldiers lamilies, or log the use of the army. The light reflected upon this subject by the science of say "no," and you reply "that you must pay ten or contraband goods, or even ships for warlike purat p ices not greater than those fixed for the time being by the commissioners appeinted under the impres mentact. b heat of this art shall have turnished a substitute not lin- they have plowed too much. It is through their roots Whoever may choose to declare Confederate currency been leastly duty, who is now in the service, or who has that the plants obtain their nourishment from the soil, at ninety per cent. discount, it is absolutely indecent been legally discharged therefrom, or who has died

an farms or plantations or which there is any male adult very retending influence over their growth and develop- rency, making each man pay say 10 or 20 per cent. of habitually pay to everything from the same source. I a Power so honorable as Great Britain. bot liable to military duty. Sec. VI. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as himiting the power of the President, under existing laws, to exempt such persons as he may deem proper, on greates of equaly, justice, or necessity.

When James T. Brady first opened a lawyer's office, he took a basement room which had previously been will be less injured by drought. Very few of the suroccupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat anneyed by fice roots are destroyed, and the plants obtain the relate unnecessary. If necessary, certainly a sufficient step further, and precisely to that extent I have myself municipal law of the United Kingdom. With regard the previous occupants callers, and irritated by the fact quisite moisture from those that have penetrated more revenue can be collected without committing the crime taken no exceptions to the docurine. that he had few of his own. One day an Iri hum en- deeply into the earth, none of which are injured by the of repudation, for which God Is carsing us, or the But the case is changed when a belligerent is shown tional law, the true doctrine has then laid down repeat tered. " The cobbler's gone, I see," he said. "I should surface plow. think he had," tartly responded Brady. " And what | 4th. A crop thus cultivated attains earlier maturity, will unite in cursing us. do ye sell ?" he said, looking at the solitary table and a and exhibits silks and tassels about ten days earlier than lew law bloks. Blockheads," responded Brady .- in fields plowed in the usual way. mighty fine business—ye aint got but one left."

From the Greensboro' Patriot. MR. EDITOR : A notice published in your last paper no outlay for the repair of implements is required. The credit. rations, clothing and eleven deliars per month. The Serations, clothing and eleven deliars per month. The Serations are served deliars per month. The Se much attention and excited a great deal of inquiry. - and well pulverized surface will last for years.

country, and nobody as yet has been found who can the plow has been used. products and product and amount summent to pay the loss of the slaves while so employed, and employed in war, and the musket answer these inquiries or give any satisfaction to the lordship's attention in the intercepted dispatches. I is held by a soldier, and used for the purpose of killing inquiring public?. The notice appears to be a found- on all well broken lands, some ten years since, and with current expens s if you choose. Then, weat would fol- affirmed that they went to show a system of operations his enemy. In fact, the ship can never be expected to ling, the paternity of maternity of which nobody is wil- the most encouraging results at all times, and under low? Our credit would grow. The ement of our to the extent thus designated. I did not affirm that decide a war or a campaign, whereas the other things ing to acknowledge. It requests "all the citizens of every variety of seasons, and with scarcely notes in circulation would ciminish quarterly. they absolutely proved the fact. But I did mean to be above mentioned may, by equipping a large army, ena-Guilford who believe that the people have a right to half the labor for man and horse required by the com- Their value would rise. The prices of all marketable understood as affirming them to furnish strong corrobo- ble the belligerent which requires them to obtain deci-

tions are to be considered." What are the important prevented them.

the Figure went into secret reasion a few minutes after ple are to be got together—areato be penned, before to become too hard. This will not happen if well broassembling, and r mained secret all day. Nothing impor- they are allowed to know for what purpose they have ken before planting. Heavy rains, followed by hot The enemy lave discontinued firing on Sumter. 136 ting measures in secret, bring forth, one proposition, is in a condition favorable to the expansion of the roots feeble cry for the right. tions" are considered. It is to be hoped that no man ter heavy rains on such soils, pulverizes this crust and The Steamer Pres o, Capt. Horsey, from Nassau on the who studies his own peace and the peace of his State, imparts to it anew the power of absorbing ammonia

exist when it was in session? It will meet again in sults of my observations, backed by a series of well May, why not wait till the next session? What spetried experiments, to the consideration of the farmers of cial grievances can there be that require a call of the the country. It is conceded on all sides that there is an A ORBISTOWS, TENS., Feb. 1, 1864. Legislature between December and May? These are alarming deficiency of horse power in all the agricultuthe careful compy Sevierville, the enemy having re- only protexts and although dressed in fine clothes can ral Districts, and hence the necessity of making that thred to Maryaville. Our loss in the engagement on the not conceal the ugly and dirty carcase they are intend power available to the fullest extent, in supplying the wants of the people. Others will do as they may think handred and twenty-five. The we ther continues very It is well known-that there is a plan on foot which best, but I, as heretofore, will continue to prove my originated in Raleigh to call a Convention, and carry faith by my works.

BY REQUEST. From the Baleigh Confederate. Mr. Blount's Letter to Mr. Memminger.

Sir :- I address you because your position as Secretary of the Treasury should make you wish to know all men's thoughts about our finances, and because it should give you influence with the National Legislature upon

We have accumulated a great debt. It continues to to the present hour. It is to be hoped no citizen of grow. Congress finds therein a grave matter for delib-Guilford will lend his name, his influence or his preeration and action. Every citizen is formally and deeply interested in all legislation touching this matter. But suppose the Convention called, and we withdraw The "currency question" is the question. Allow a from the Confederacy, what then? "Take our own affew plain fundamental truths. Credit is strength. Debt fairs into our own hanc's" is the language of the dis uris a burden. A weak man can carry little, a strong ber of the repose of North Carolina. Well then you man much. When the strength and the burde are British Government, we may well be satisfied that have got back your own affairs into your own hands, proportionate, there is no reason for anxiety. Dimin- nothing has been further from its intentions during ish the strength or increase the load, and you make this war than the "recognition of the Confederate next step. But would they come waen you call them? cause of apprehension. There are only two ways of reis the question. Suppose they would not desert those lief. 1. You must diminish the load. 2. You must glorious leaders, under whom they have so often con-quered and abandon that sacred cause which has been Perhaps the load must be carried.

consecrated by the blood of so many heroes and marthat twenty seven transports in all, averaging six to eight tyrs, (and we all know they would not,) what would we bundred each, have passed down. An enormous three tier then do with our own affairs in our own hands? We burden, in other words, to annihilate the debt. Why would then stand expessed to the scorn and derision of should the debt be annihilated? It may be well to CLISTON, MISS., Feb. 2d - An cuthusiastic meeting is all the world. Suppose they come, what then? Why have it. Does England's buge National debt crush going on. Jackson's cavalry are reighlisting for the war .- you make North Carolina the battle field of the war, ber? She has credit. What we need is not no debt, but proportionate credit. We are honest so long as our prob ble means shall be equal to the debt we con-Ask those of your fellow citizens who have been to tract: Does any one believe that we have gone beyond Northern and Eastern Virginia, to describe its present this point? If compelled to pay now, are not our

But we are not compelled to pay now. For whom is this debt contracted? Partly for ourselves, mainly for posterity. In due time let us pay you are told this is a peace measure -it is all for peace and to stop the war. Be not decrived. It is a measure our part, let. posterity pay its part in due time. But After discussing the question of how many men are to aggragate, intensify and magnify the war and bring now, in a prodigious struggle for life, why torment ourselves about the debts of another party? That party, posterity, does not demand this of us. 1. Posterity man in his reason believe that it North Carolina seceded from the Confederacy she could remain neutral ?- | will derive incalculably more from the struggle than Not for a day-she would be occupied immediately as we. 2. Posterity will be rich and better able to pay

a matter of necessity, as of self-protection by Confede- its own debt. We are not to pay the debt. We are not to repurate troops, and these troops would then be hostile troops and would burn with resentment against us for diate the debt. We must secure the creditors. It were unwise to pay the debt, had we ample means. It were ceiminal to repudiate the debt, had we the unprincipled audacity. It is wise and right to secure it.

How shall we make it secure? By increasing our redit. There is no other way. Let us say to the world that we shall not pay this debt. Let us see that our creditors do not lose. It we have courage to say the former and sense to achieve the latter, all will be well. It we have neither, then all our conceits and plans and projects are philosophically unsound and morally rotten. Sampson was strong and Solemon was wise and Absalom was beautiful, but I tell you, Mr. Memminger, not one of those distinguished parties was able to pay his debts without money. Neither can we. Repudiation in any shape is not payment .-Robbery is not payment. Any legislation which provides for the non-fulfilment of anything which is promised upon the Treasury notes is repudiation. Any tax upon our currency- what is it ?-shall I lay aside

politeness, and tell the bare truth, and call it-robbery? Fall on your knees, dear sir, if need be, and implore Congress to pass a bill which shall provide for the funding of all Treasury notes according to the term of their face. There is before me a \$10 bill, duted Sept. erate States Stock, bearing 8 per cent." A law pre- the United Kingdom which the President has specially naval war waged by a portion, at least, of the British heen, and asas the judge to sit conductor drunk, would you go? Not a step. Well Congress chose to repudiate that, it might also repudicase this hale, healthy man from service are black let- or a break down, may end in broken bones and mangled prudent perhaps to promise it, but when God paints He that sweareth to his own burt changeth not." The

> Then, indeed, Congress to legislate for the funding of all the Treasury issues, not now fundable, at reasonacent, might be reasonable.

A PLAS FOR DOUBLING THE AMOUNT OF CORN us see. Arrange that all the taxes be paid in specie, or to the Government of the United States. visions at certain fixed prices. Release Confederate you withhold your acquiescence in the opinion express- law, as you are well aware, is entorced here, as in the intended for corn to the greatest possible depth. This bonds from all taxation. Tax dividends on all other ed by me of that correspondence, and state that you United States, by independent courts of justice, which march 18th inclusive. preparation will be greatly facilitated by the very stocks, banks, factories, railways, steamboats, &c., &c. shall transmit a copy of my note, with profound re- will not admit assertion for proof, nor conjecture for deep freezing of the late cold weather. Immediately Tax products. Tax profits. Would not the money gret, to your Government, you, nevertheless, do not certainty. The following bill was passed by the House of Represent before planting introduce a two horse harrow, then be funded with exhiberating rapidity? If it be controvert the principal positions assumed in that and continue the operation until the earth is thoroughly not the interest of the people to buy our bonds they will note. WHO HAVE HERETOFORE FURNISHED care that the dropper pursues the furrows first laid off, credit, shall we punish any one for not being fool also lawful to sell, to either belligerent, munitions of instead of those that cross them, which will cause the enough to trust us?

our credit. It what has just been suggested were car- longer ago than the 20th of last November, in answer ried out, every man would find it his interest to become to the remonstrance of Mexico against an alleged or it was material to prove that the iron clads were not April 30th inclusive. constructed as to skin the surface only an inch deep, and with two furrows to each row. The next time cross a creditor of the government, and therefore and thereafter to maintain the government. And, the broader in the war in which she is engaged with that republic, of Egypt. With respect to the French Government. This call embraces all persons, whether previously ex the base the higher may be your structure. Would it but in which the United States are neutral, Mr. Stew- Her Majesty's Government have received, upon it qui- empted or no. not manifestly be vastly better for the government to and replied by this, among other citations : owe a million of men \$1000 each, than to owe \$1000 men a million of dollars each? The debt is of the same | Thompson, Earl Russell proceeds | : Ist. Each plow horse can cultivate forty acres on height in both cases, but of really different breadth in

Let Congress repeal every law which discriminates and the draft is believed to be lightened flity per cent. against our own currency. If you ask me whether I 2d. This plan of surface cultivation imposes no draw- am willing to take Contiderate money for certain indivegetable physiology, and facts founded on experience times as much tax as if you would," do you not say poses. IV. That the person seeking to avai himself of the of late years, have convinced many close observers that that ten Confederate dollars is equal to one, dollar ?and hence it is that frequent plowings, that tear away and dishonest in Congress to say that thing.

> ment. Every observing man has seen very promising all the Treasury notes he may have in band at any par- canuot, however, perceive that they have any effect in These matters will, no doubt, be duly and dispussion crops almost ruined, especially at the last plowing, ticular date. That were an outrage. What! because disturbing the positions which have been heretofore asthe very time their united contributions were required I sell my property freely, and freely take her currency, of arms, of munitions of war, and even of vessels of-

What is the object of the meeting? Who's at the head 7th. The crop has a firmer foothold in the soil and years, with compons. Let us relieve Confederate bonds neutral country, to issue forth for the purpose of carryslaves, if necessary, and to include a few country, and of it? is it in everybody's mouth both from town and will be found erect after gales that prostrate fields where of taxation. Let us lay taxes upon persons, property, ing on hostilities on the ocean.

been called together. Fraud and deceit lways burrow sunshine, will bake the surface and form an indurated and they come from one whose hearty allegiance to the These are truths uttered plainly, but they are truths, in the dark, and disclose their secret workings by piece crust. But let any gentleman commence boring with Confederacy has never faltered-no, not for a single meal. The people must be got into the court house- his finger, as I have often done, and he will discover moment-and who cannot see a wicked policy turning then the leaders who have been consulting and concocthis crust is seldom half an inch thick, whilst all below away God's blessings from us, without litting up a

> With very great respect, Your fellow citizen, PAUL BLOUNT.

LINES was reported that Fort Sumter had fallen, but knowing it still wave the stars and bars

O'er Sumter's battered walls, Still rime the loud hozzas-Still whiz the dreaded balls.

In vain doth Ironsides

Beich forth her pondrous shell, Old Sumter but derides Her might-all's well, all's well. Stand firm, stand firm ye braves,

Your country's flag defend,

Let Freemen's new made graves, Fresh courage to you lend. Fight them 'till the last shot Hath on its errand sped, Figut them whilst yet a spot Of earth remains to tread

Norfolk City Jail, Sept. 7th, 1863.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEENCE ENGLAND &

AMERICA ABOUT BRITISH NEUTRALITY. The Northern papers publish the diplomatic correspondent between Seward and Russel upon the the subject of the cotton loan, Confederate cruisers, steam rams, &c. To show how completely England has been bullied by the Yankees in this matter we print a portion | these formidable vessels. of the letters With such timidity as is shown by the

THE COTTON LOAN MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 10, 1863. * * * * This Government has heard with surprise and regret that a loan has been made in London to the insurgents, with conditions of security and payment openly hostile to the United States, and it has good reasons for assuming that most or all of the moneys thus loaned are paid to British subjects residing in Great Britain for advances in money, labor, arms, mili tary stores, and supplies used in fi ting out those hostile expeditions, in violation of the Queen's proclamation and of the enlistment acts of Great Britain, as well as of treaties and the law of nations. The President does not for a moment believe that her Majesty's Government have lent or will lend any sanction or approval to these proceedings of her Majesty's subjects; but he re grets that he is unable to perceive that any part of those transactions, so inimical to the United States, and apparently so universally known in Great Britain, have arrested the attention of her Majesty's Government, or juries which all such expeditions have hitherto commitof its disapprobation or ceusure.

The loan made by European capitalists is a direct Government is now preparing a naval force with the engagement with the armed insurgents who have as- utmost vigor; and if the national navy, which it is samed to control, supply, and deliver cotton for the re- rapidly creating, shall not be sufficient for the emergenimbursement of the money advanced, with interest. You cy, then the United States must bring into employment will give notice to Earl Russell that this transaction such private armed naval forces as the mercantile manecessarily brings to an end all concessions, of whatever rine shall afford. British ports, domestic as well as coform, that have been made by this Government for mitigating or alleviating the rigor of the blockade in regard visits of piratical vessels, and not only furnish them to the shipment of cotton and tobacco. Nor will any with coals, provisions, and repairs, but even receive title of any person, whether citizen of the United States or subject of a foreign Power, to any cotton or merchandize, which title is derived from or through any pretended insurgent anthority or other agent hostile to the United States be respected by this Gov-

It would be to evince a want of frankness and good this condition of things is to remain and receive the defaith if we should fail to inform Great Britain that in liberate sanction of the British Government, the mayy this country the proceedings to which I have referred of the United States will receive instructions to pursue have come to be regarded, equally by the people and these enemies into the port which thus, in violation of the Government, as tending to complicate the relations | the law of nations and the obligations of neutrality, bebetween the two countries in such a manner as to ren- come harbors for the pirates? The President very disder it difficult, if not altogether impossible, to maintain | tinctly perceives the risks and hazards which a naval and preserve friendship between them-a result which conflict thus maintained will bring to the commerce, the President believes is as far from being desired by and even to the peace, of the two countries. But he is Great Britain as it is from being the policy or the wish obliged to consider that in the case supposed the de of the United States. After the resort to the courts of struction of our commerce will probably amount to a authorized as a sequel to the anticipations and remon- nation upon the Government and people of the United fective result, this Government is not aware of any avowed, by the British Government. If through the other measures remaining within its power to arrest the necessary employment of all our means of national detendency I have described and to avert the calamities I have deprecated. If it be in the power of the British Government to suggest anything further that it may be thought possible and proper for the United States | the United States. to do with that view, the suggestion will be received and considered with the utmost candor and respect. You will, in such manner as shall seem most proper, bring these views to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS. Foreign Office, April 2, 1863.

Sir-Her Majesty's Government have not failed to consider, with the attention it deserved the letter which al extent and loss of life on the continent of North Congressional District, are requested to cause all persons you addressed to me on the 14th ultimo, in reply to my America. ble rates of interest. Eight per cent. perhaps is unrea. letter of the 9th ultimo, on the subject of the interceptsonable, but when pledged it must be met. Four per ed correspondence which you had allegrd went to show "But the people would not fund the money." Let the United Kingdom a system of action direct hostile part of the Queen's subjects, the cause has been that

Mark : the problem to Be solved is how to build up Upon this subject I beg to call your notice that no States. After quoting from Mr. Webster's dispatch to Mr.

It seems clear, on the principle enunciated in these authorities, that, except on the ground of any proved on the 5th instant that Her Majesty's Government reviolation of the Foreign Kalistment act, her Majesty's Government cannot interfere with commercial dealings between British subjects and the so styled Confederate subject. States, whether the subject of these dealings be money Ismail Pacha refused to purchase these vessels.

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

London, April 6, 1863. * * * I have given to all the pass ges presented v. That the benefit of this act shall not apply to persons at least half of them at each operation, must exert a Some zealous legislators may propose to tax the cur-

> crime of robbery for which if committed God and man to be taking measures to establish a system of opera- edly by Presidents and Judges of eminence of the Unt- ceiveed and for sale at tions in a neutral country, with the intent to carry on ted States, and that dectrine is, that a neutral may sell No, Mr. Memminger, what is morally wrong, can a war from its ports, much in the same way that it to either or both of two belligerent parties any implenever be politically right. No acts of Congress can would do, if it could, from its own territory, when it ments or munitions of war which such belligerents may and wrong. For a little while let your debt take care pose of borrowing money to be applied to the fitting it is difficult to find a reason why a ship that is to be | Feb. 1, 1863 .- 122-41-is

6th. From planting time until the crop is matured, of itself, and do you take care of your honor and your on hostile armaments in those very ports, and when used for warlike purposes is more an instrument or iminto the market our bonds of \$500 each, payable in 30 of war, as well as the enlisting of the subjects of the muskets.

the slaves impressed to make up any deficiency. Those assemble together to consult for their common good, to mon plan. Plowing with the sweep is so easily and articles would fall. Confidence would be restored. Our rative evidence to sustain all other proofs which I have sive advantages in the war. free under the treaty of Paris, of 1803, and with spain, of lege and to apply to the Lege so quickly done, and to apply to the Lege so quickly done, and the fields so often passed over, that enemies would begin to lose heart. Foreign nations been in the practice of laying before your lordship for Then, again, as regards the employment of the subislature for redress of grievances," to meet in the court the plowman will be pleased to discover that instead would begin to regard us as acting with the discretion a long time past of the abuses made of her Majesty's jects of a neutral by either belligerent : it is obvious house on Saturday next. "Various important quest of killing grass and weeds, his efforts have effectually of maturity and not with the rushness of youth. We neutral territory for the conduct of the war directly that even if the whole crew of a ship of war were comcould maintain this war as long as needful. And, as from her ports, without the intervention of time ever posed of the subjects of a neutral, that crew should have questions,? no intimation whatever is given. The peo- It will be objected that tenacions clay lands are liable you a christian, let me add, the best of all God would for the vessels to gain the semblance of a national less influence on the results of the war than whole regi-

LAIRD'S RAMS. MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

London, Sept. 3, 1863.

doubt that these vessels, if permitted to leave the port | M. Azar will also receive at the above address any subof Liverpool, will be at once devoted to the object of scriptions, in postseffice orders or postage stamps kindcarrying on war against the United States of America. ly intended for the post. An acknowledgment for evements current here, that they are intended for the use landed property, to which there is no heir of his blood. of the Government of France or for the Pacha of be sold to pay his debts? His imprudence threw him Egypt. I have found both without foundation. At into debt, and he ought not to desire to live as a landthis moment neither of those Powers appears to have ed proprietor and ask the public to settle with his credoccasion to use concealment or equivocation in regard | itors. to its intentions, had it any in obtaining such ships .-In the notes which I have the honor to address to your lordship on the 11th of July and 14th of August, I believe I stated the importance attached by my Government to the decision involved in this case with suf- SHAW, to Miss MARY E. OUILAW, all of Duplin county. ficient distinctness. Since that date I have had the opportunity to receive from the United States a full approbation of its contents. At the same time I feel it my painful duty to make known to your lordship that, in some respects, it has fallen short in expressing the earnestness with which I have been in the interval,

I pray your lordship to accept the assurances of the | who knew him, is lighest consideration with which I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Right Honorable Earl Russell, &c., &c. EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

Foreign Office, Sept. 8, 1863. Lord Russell presents his compliments to Mr. Adams, and has the bonor to inform him that instructions have been issued which will prevent the departure of the two iron-clad vessels from Liverpool.

THE FITTING OUT OF THE ALEXANDRA. MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 1 Washington, July 11th, 1863 Sir-Your dispatch of the 26th of June (No. 438 has been received, together with three paper books containing a report of the trial of the Alexandra.

If the law of Great Britain must be left without amendment, and be construed by the Government in conformity with the rulings of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, then there will be left for the United States no alternative but to protect themselves and their com merce against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports as against the 'naval forces of a public enemy and also to claim and insist upon indemnities for the inencountered any opposition, or even any manifestation ted or shall hereafter commit against this devernment and the citizens of the United States. To this end this lonial, are now open, under certain restrictions, to the their prisoners when the enemies of the United States come in to obtain such relief from voyages in which they have either burned ships which they have captured, or have even manned and armed them as pirates and sent them abroad as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Can t be an occasion for either surprise or complaint that i fence, such a partial war shall become a general one between the two nations, the President thinks that the responsibility for that painful result will not fall upon

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY. Earl Russell to Mr. Adams. FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1863.

Sir-I have received your letter of the 5th inst., and have read it with great regret. It has been the aim of the Government of Great Bri-

tain to maintain a strict neutrality between the parties Her Majesty's Government have, for the most part, mands, to assemble at the following times and places for succeeded in this impartial course. If they have been

a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of unable to prevent some violations of neutrality on the Great Britain is a country which is governed by defi- to March 3d melasive. coupons (any of our coupons) or certain classes of pro- I have now the honor to observe to you that, while hite laws, and is not subject to arbitrary will. But

In the case still pending of the iron clad steam rams A BILL TO LE ENTITLED AN ACT AMENDATORY OF pulverized and smooth as a plant bed. Then check with not buy. Make it their interest. That is the only gov- You do not deay, first, that it is lawful for her Ma- at Birkenbead, Mr. Seward; with his knowledge and April 7th inclusive. AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PUT AN END TO a bull tongue both ways before planting, at distances ernmental figanciering that is decent and honest.— jesty's subjects to lend money on securities, or other- perspicuity of judgment, cannot fail to acknowledge that While we perpetually legislate to depreciate our own wise, to either belligereut, or, secondly, that it is it was necessary to show not only that these vessels April 14th inclusive. were built and equipped for purposes of war, but also that they were intended for the so-called Confederate

With a view to complete the evidence on this head ry, assurances through Earl Cowley and the Marquis of Cadore, that the Freach Government have nothing to do with the Birkenhead iron-clads.

In respect to the Egyptian Government, it was only ceived a dispatch from Mr. Colquonon, Her Majesty' Consul General in Egypt, which is conclusive on this

From this example, and that of the vessel's built for the Emperor of China, whose name was alleged all over destination of the vessels, the President will gather how revision, under the runtions from Bareas of Conscription necessary it is to be dispassionate and careful in inqui ries and statements upon subjects involving such great interests, and affecting the good faith and character of

cans d by the destruction of their roots or feeders at I love my country and wish to uphold her government, sumed by myself. The sale and transfer, by a neutral, however they may have been understood in London. I deem it right, however, to observe that the quesam I to be treated thus? If taxes be necessary, cer- war, to a beligerent country, not subject to blockade at | tion at issue between yourself and her Majes y's Gov 3d. Corn thus cultivated, upon a soil deeply broken, tainly there must be some honest way to obtain a reve- the time, as a purely commercial transaction is decided ernment relates to two separate and distinct mattersto the general duties of a neutral, according to interna-

it appoints and sends out agents to superintend in those plement of war than cannon, muskets, swords, bayonets,

the other, and only ceases to be neutral when the ship products and profits to an amount sufficient to pay the | These are the points to which I desire to call your is owned, manned, and employed in war, and the musket

ments and brigades employed on land, and composed of the subjects of a neutral State. *

LAMARTINE .- The London Times contains the following appeal, in forma pauperii: "M. de Lamartine, the great French post, is in a condition bordering on distress, and his property on the eve of being sold by My Lord : I have the honor to transmit copies of auction. The subscription collected in France have not further depositions relating to the launching and other | been sufficient to rescue him. To accomplish this pur. preparation of the second of the two vessels of war pose, he has himself become editor of his entire works from the yard of Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, con- to be had, in a complete form, at the price of seventeen cerning which it has already been my disagreeable du guineas, which sum is respectfully requested to be for-Written by Dr. Wright, while in prison, at a time when it ty to make most serious representations to her Ma. warded to M. A. Azur, 117 Jermyn street London, the authorized representative of M. de Larmartine, who will I believe there is not any reasonable ground for himself immediately forward the copies of his works .-I have taken the necessary measures in the proper ry sum received will be sent by return of post." The quarters to ascertain the truth of the respective state | question suggests itself-why should not Lamartine's

MARRIED.

By S. H. Simmons, Esq., at the residence of the bride's

DIED. In the village, at Little River, S. C., Jan. 14th, of Pneu-

monia, EDWARD, eldest son of Benjamin N. and Lycia A. Seidom has it been our lot to record the death of such a directed to describe the grave nature of the situation | promising little boy; though but 7 years and 6 months old in which both countries must be placed in the event of his body, as well as mind, had grown to an a most gigantic an act of aggression committed against the Govern- size. No one not knowing him to be otherwise, either from his looks or conversation, would have taken him to ment and people of the United States by either of be a child of hi- age; but that manly little boy, so much loved by his athicted parents, and so much admired by all

> "Gone to the gray ; we no longer behold thee Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side ; But the wide arms of mercy are spread to unfoid thee. And Sinners may hope since the Sinless has died."

WILMINGTON MARKET, FEBRUARY 3, 1864. PERF CATTLE -None coming to market, and the stock n butchers hands has all been worked off. There is a fair demand for bu chering purposes, and we quote on the boof at \$1 25 to \$1 40 per pound for net meat as in qual-

BRESWAX \$2 75 to \$3 per ib. BACON .- Is scarce and wanted. We quote small sales from carts at \$2 85 to \$3 per lb. EUTTER .- 35 per lb.

CORN .- Ecalosiy any on market, and little or none com ing in. We quote at \$ 4 to \$.5 per bushel. CORN MEAL .- The supply is not equal to the demand, We doo e from the granaries at \$15 per bushel. COPPERAS. - Retails at \$3 to \$4 per ib.

Corron.-Small sales during the week at prices ranging

from \$1 45 to \$1 55 per lo., according to quadry.

FLUE.-Scarcely any coming to market and the supply is very light. We quote small sales from store furing th week at \$.45 to \$150 per bbi., for supertine. Fudder - \$15 to \$18 per 100 lbs. HAY .- \$15 to \$20 per 100 lbs. Hipss .- Green \$1 75 to \$2, and dry \$4 to \$4 25 per lb.

LEATHER .- Sole \$11 50 to \$14, and upper \$14 50 to \$13 LAED .- \$3 to \$3 50 per lb. MOLASSES .- Sy the bbl., \$14 per gallon.

NAILS. by the keg, \$1 60 to \$1 70 per lb. POULTRY .- Live fow s \$2 50 to \$5, and Turkeys \$12 to \$15 each ; dressed \$2 to \$2 25 per 1b. PEAS. - Cow are in demand, and market bare. Nomina at \$15 to \$16 per bushel. PRA NUTS .- Bell from carts at \$14 to \$15 per bushel as in

PORK .- Fresh is in demand any scarcely any coming to market. We quote from carts at \$2 50 per lb. BICE .- Claus is very scarce and in demand. Bells by the cask at to cents per ib. SALT .- The market rules steady, with sales of Sound make during the week at \$18 to \$20 per bustel. bugan .- Selis by the barrel at \$3,50 to \$4 00 per lb. for

SHEETING .- Fayetteville factory, \$3 40 to \$3 50 per yard by the bale. EPIRITS TURPENTING-Only small sales have taken place. and it is generally beid at \$1 per gailon.

Tallow - \$2 75 to \$3 per ib. YARK-By the bale, \$30 to \$32 per bunch. -Wood-Sales during the week, by the boat load, at \$25 to \$27 for pine, \$30 to \$32 for ash, and \$40 to \$45 per cord

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL. THIS SCHOOL commenced on Monday, the 25th of Jaz-L uary, 1804.

Tuition-\$45, \$371 and \$50 per session. Board-5.6 per week, half in advance.

Rev. J. L. STEWART, Principals. Watsaw, N. C. Feb. 4th, 1844 THE FIRM OF LOFTIN & CURRIE is this day dissolv

A ed by mutual consent of parties.

G. T. LOFTIN Dec. 17th, 1853. PERSONS having claims against the above firm will call or address L. R. Lottin, at Bear Swamp, N. C. FOR BALE—Six Salt Pans and Fixtures, on Middle

Sound, near Wilmington, N. C. 117 3:-18 2te Bear bwamp, N. C.

READQUARTERS CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE. Fourth Congressional District, N. C., January 28th, 1964. IN PURSUANCE OF GENERAL OLDER No. 1, Conwho for two years have carried on a civil war of unusucommanding Officers or Home Guard and Militia, of 4th between 18 and 45 years of age, within their several comexamination and enrollment :

New danover Co., 22d degt., at Wilmington, Feb. 20th to 27th inclusive. New Hanover Co., 23d Regt, at Wilmington, Feb. 29th Brunswick Co., both Regt., at Smithville, March 5th March 10th inclusive. Robeson Co., 58th Regt, at Lumberton, March 23d to March 26th inclusive. Robeson to . 59th Regt., at Lumberton, March 28th to

March 3 st inclusive. Richmond Co., coth Reg., at Laurinburg, April 4 Richmond Co., 6 at R gt., at Rockingham, april 11th to Biaden Co., 55:h Regt., at Elizabethtown, April 16th to April 20th inclusive.

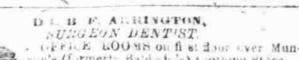
Cumberland Co., 53d Regt., at Fayetteville, April 22d to April 24th inclusive. Cumberland Co., 54th Regt., at Fayetteville, April 27th to Harnett Co., 52d Regt., at Lillington, May 3d to May 7th

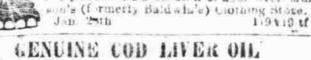
WM. M. SWANN. Capt. and Chief Enrolling Office Fourth Congressional District N. C.

> NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS. READQUARTERS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Chief Entelling Office, Jan. 2s, 864. I. Pursuant to orders received from Headquarters of Conscription at Haleigh N. U., in regard to all men liable to Consciption under recent act of congress, approved Dec. 28th, 18t3, toe Medical Examining Board for Pourth Congressional District, N. C., will convene in accordance with above named times and places. The attention of all concarne i is called to the following the United States to be a mere sham to cover the real order: "All exemptions, here of ore granted are subject to and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will

be revoked. OCTAVIUS A. WHITE, Surgeon P. A. C. S. Chief of Examining Board, Fourth Congressional District, N. C. 120-2mos daw





HOR a general broken dawa condition of the system and the very bear known temely for rulmonary Consump tion and other Scrotalins distant a Alarge to just re-WILSON'S. 122 6 & 13 15

"Be gorra," said the Irishman, "ye must be doing a 5th. The use of the hoe is scarcely required where subvert God's everlasting distinctions between right appoints agents residing in that country for the purthe crop is dropped and planted as directed.

to perfect the ear.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian,

the corn is up, commence plowing with a buzzard, or

ely because two furrows answer the purpose of four.